

nize the characters of the aedeagus, but having now made slides from males of all the British species of this group I find that the separation is very clear. The Rannoch specimen is a little more robust than my *milvipennis* but does not exceed the largest of them in wingspan.

Dr. Mark Shaw has kindly informed me that there is no record of *C. alnifoliae* in the Scottish Insect Record Index at the Royal Museum of Scotland. Records from England seem remarkably vague. I have not seen one stating that the genitalia had been examined, but Newton's (1979, *Entomologist's Rec. J. Var.* 91: 234-236) records from alder in Gloucestershire are most likely to be correct. E. C. PELHAM-CLINTON, Furzeleigh House, Lyme Road, Axminster, Devon, EX13 5SW.

**CATOPS FULIGINOSUS ER. (COL.: LEIODIDAE) IN KENT** – Though it was not always so, this species has become very general of late years, at all events in the south-east where it is the commonest of its genus at the present time; occurring singly but quite frequently by sweeping, in refuse, etc., whilst others are more confined to special habitats such as carrion or small-mammal nests and runs, etc. It is curious, therefore, that I have seen no definite record for Kent. I have met with it hereabouts once or twice in my former garden at Blackheath, and of late at least three or four times at Shooters Hill; farther east in the county I may have overlooked or omitted to note it. *C. fuliginosus* is at first sight much like several other *Catops* species but can easily be recognized among those of medium size by the distinct sinuation of the basal pronotal margin near each angle. The aedeagus is tolerably distinctive with the parameres reaching to the subtruncate apex. – A. A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, London, SE7.

## Current Literature

**Pasture-woodlands in lowland Britain** by P. T. Harding and F. Rose. 89pp. 8 colour illustrations. Limp. Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, 1986. Price £6.10 inclusive. (Available from ITE at Merlwood Research Station, Grange over Sands, Cumbria).

In this interesting book, the origins, form and composition of pasture-woodlands are summarised and a description is given of the flora and fauna particularly associated with this type of woodland. The evidence for considering the flora and fauna of these areas to be relics of those of the primeval forest, and to be indicators of continuity of habitat, is investigated. Particular attention is given to epiphytic lichens and saproxylic Coleoptera and Diptera. A selection of sites considered to be important for conserving their flora and fauna of pasture-woodland is listed.